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The following are the individual measures in position and distance corresponding to No. 232, which were forwarded by the author:—

Date, 1856, June 10.

Power.	Position. ° ′
464	258 45
	16
	40
	45
	34
	23
	26
	16
	24
	36
Mean	° ′ 258 30·5
Zero for position	+15
	=273 30·5
	=273·508

Power.	Distance Rev. Pts.
464	+30·013
	·019
	·006
	·006
	·010
	·054
	−30·270
	·272
	·275
	·280
	·280
	·377
Mean	+30·0108 −30·2754
Divide by 2	·2646
Parts	= ·1323
Seconds	= 3″·449

N.B. The plus and minus readings to be taken alternately.

Longitudes derived from Lieutenant Dayman's Observations of the Solar Eclipse of 1854, *Nov.* 19. By the Rev. R. Main.

(*Letter to Captain Washington, R.N.*)

" A short time ago I forwarded to you the longitude results derived from Lieutenant Dayman's observations of occultations of stars by the moon made on the coast of Africa. I am now able to send you the results for the longitude of Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, from his observed times of the beginning and end of the solar eclipse of 1854, November 19.

" Assuming that the diameters of the sun and moon used in the calculations are correct, and that the relative error of the sun and moon's N.P.D. produces an insignificant effect (which is the case in this instance), the longitude east derived from the time of commencement of the eclipse, is

$1^h\ 43^m\ 6^s{\cdot}01 + 1{\cdot}757 \times$ excess of corrections in arc of moon's assumed R.A. above corrections of sun's R.A.

" We have no observations very near the lunar conjunction

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of Nov. 19, 1854, to enable us to determine accurately the error of R.A. of the moon; but from observations of other lunations, I have reason to believe the errors to be very considerable, and I think we may assume −25″ to represent pretty well the corrections in arc due to the relative errors in R.A. of the moon and sun.

" The longitude will then be

$$1^{h}\ 43^{m}\ 6^{s}{\cdot}01 - 1^{s}{\cdot}757 \times 25 = 1^{h}\ 42^{m}\ 2^{s}{\cdot}208 \text{ east.}$$

" Similarly the resulting longitude from the observations of the end of the eclipse is

$$1^{h}\ 42^{m}\ 47^{s}{\cdot}82 - 1^{s}{\cdot}106 \times 25 = 1^{h}\ 42^{m}\ 20^{s}{\cdot}17 \text{ east.}$$

"*Royal Observatory, Greenwich,* 1856, *July* 15."

A gentleman has for disposal an achromatic refractor, by the elder Tulley, having a clear aperture of 3¼ inches, and a focal length of 32 inches. It has a triple object-glass, and is provided with two terrestrial eye-pieces — a large diagonal, with four powers — six celestial eye-pieces, of the respective powers of 40, 60, 84, 132, 232, 288, and a finder. It has vertical and horizontal movements, and is mounted on a solid but very unworthy tripod stand. It performs satisfactorily all the more important tests, and is in perfect order.

The telescope belonging to the late Dr. Miller of Whitehaven is now for sale. It is an achromatic refractor of admirable definition, mounted equatoreally, in the German style, and driven by clock-work. The aperture of the object-glass is 4 $\frac{1}{10}$ inches and the focal length 69 inches. There is an ample supply of eye-pieces and coloured glasses, and a parallel wire-micrometer of beautiful workmanship, by Simms, with powers ranging from 50 to 500.

The telescope is by Cooke of York and is nearly new. It will divide ζ *Boötis*, ζ *Herculis*, λ *Ophiuchi*, &c. Further particulars, price, &c., may be known by application to Isaac Fletcher, Esq., F.R.S., Tarn Bank, Workington.

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